NEW-VORHISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. New York, June 10, 1870. Cubans on Doorsteps.

The numerous Cubans in this city certainly have a vast predilection for door-steps. They sit upon them continually. Upon the hottest hours of the hottest days you see them sunning themselves there, absorbing the heat and light as though they derived sustenance thereby. Like swarthy flowers, they turn their dark faces to the sun, and their burning eyes, like glittering black roses, stare the sun out of countenance, or gaze unblinkingly upon the smoking pavement. They never seem to have any business, those idle, dreary-looking Cubaus. Smoking the eternal cigarette, twisting their black moustaches, switching their slender canes, twirling their massive chains, and glancing at their diamonds with supercilious vanity, they gabble melodious incomprehensibility among themselves, and survey the blonde and florid American as he passes with an air of good-natured toleration, as much as to say, "You see I am giving your government a chance, and trying to make as much out of your climate as possible!" You will find plenty of these step-loiterers all day long. but they congregate mostly after the early hours of the evening. Occasionally you find a young American woman surrounded by a beyy of swart admirers. Suddenly you break upon a dark-browed beauty (the fire and languor of whose eyes half neutralize each other, like opium in wine), encircled by a ring of lank American youths. There are some streets through which you cannot pass at nightfall without encountering such groups. Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is one of these. The very air smells of Havana. The Fall of a Fop.

The student of human nature accustomed to walk at various hours of fine afternoons and evenings past Delmonico's, on Fourteenth street, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will have noticed standing in front of one of these places a very wonderful personage. So far as his clothes were any indication of his scale in creation he might have been mistaken for an inhabitant of one of Dean Swift's mythical worlds, for his attire was certainly unlike any usually seen on this planet. Every visible article of dress was different in color. The hue was of the most vivid description and the pattern of the loudest. The most natural thought occurring to any chance observer would be that he man was insane, or that he had got himself up for a joke in order to accomplish some temporary parpose. No such thing. The man was neither a maniac nor a jokist ? a having so attired himself e had accomplished half the business of his life.

The other half consisted in extracting people's corns, for his profession was that of a corn extractor. Some people spend their money in riot and debauchery, some in gambling, some in speculation. Our corn extractor spent his on dress. This might have been passed by as a harmless eccentricity but for the fact that he sometimes so behaved in public as to attract a good deal of very unpleasant attention. The other evening, for instance, he went to the theatre (Wallack's) where Mr. Brougham's sensation play of The Red Light was performed. There, having a seat in the parquette, he arose in the middle of the performance, waved two silk pocket handkerchiefs in a most remarkable manner, and making some remarks in regard to one of the actresses then on the stage, centred upon himself the attention of the entire auditorium. Unfortunately for him Justice Dowling and Superintendent Jourdan happened to be present. Both of these gentlemen are never more on duty than when they are currently supposed to be off. Between them they had the fellow put out of the theatre, and there the matter would have ended but for the outrageous scene of disorder which he immediately improvised at the door. Finding that he could not be quieted, he was at length put in charge of two policemen and conveyed to the Tombs. where, the next morning, he had a hearing before Justice Dowling. During the interval, be It understood, he tore up the benches in the cell, wrenched away the gas-pipes, turned on the water, and created as much havoc as though he possessed the hundred hands of Briareus. and each of them had been hard at work. His rainbow suit of silk and cassimere was utterly ruined by the violence of his exertions and the flood of water he had let in upon the cell. It hung around him in soaked strips, and when he made his appearance in the court-room he looked like a bad potato with the skin half peeled. A heavy fine was judiciously imposed upon him.

Selling Dead Bodles. A curious story comes by way of the Board of Health. It is to the effect that several sextons and undertakers who are at the head of fashionable establishments carry on a systematic traffic in dead bodies, convey them surreptitiously to various quarters of the city, where store-rooms exist, and there keep them until their friends demand them, paying therefor exorbitant fees. There are one or two things about this story that are quite incomprehensible. "But no matter," as they say on the stage. How do the undertakers get possession of the bodies without the knowledge of the dead ones' friends or relations? Supposing them to do so, how do the friends and relations find out what the undertakers have done with the bodies? Lastly, when the whereabouts of the bodles has been found and the ransom given, what is the reason that nobody is ever brought to justice, and the whole thing resolves itself into a newspaper paragraph? Pausing for a reply, I wrap myself up in an Aratian Night's Dream, and re-ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Wallace's opera of Lurline will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard. As this opera has never been given here before, it should receive the attention of those lovers of music who appreciate the genius of the composer as shown in his better-known works. Independently of the attractions offered, the fact that the entertainment will be for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard ought to ensure a crowded house. This lady has claims upon the Philadelphia public that ought to be recognized on such an occasion as this, and we hope that the affair will be a brilliant success in every particular.

A farewell matinee will be given to morrow, when Martha will be represented.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of Rip Van Winkle will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson.

A matinee to-morrow. AT THE ARCH the Bryant troupe of minstrels

morrow evening.

will give an entertaining performance this even-AT THE CHESNUT the present troupe of va riety performers will appear for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-

-A game at marbles between two boys in Tennessee, on Sunday week, was abruptly ended by the skillful use of his penknife by one of them. Marble now marks the grave of the

THE STATE.

Destructive Fire at McVeytown-Grist Mill and Paper Mill Burned. The Lewistown Gazette says:-The grist mill and paper mill of C. P. Dull, at McVeytown, was entirely consumed by fire between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning. The establishment was one of the best water power mills in this country, with a run of seven burrs, and was a large building. The alarm was promptly given, but with such rapidity did the flames spread that not an article of value was saved by removal. The mill had, as near as could be ascertained, the following contents:—1800 to 2000 bushels of wheat; 1000 bushels oats; 700 bushels

corn: a large quantity of rye, barley, and buck-wheat; 7 tons chop, and 60 barrels of flour. Adjoining the building was erected two years ago a paper mill with machinery costing about \$9000, which was also totally consumed, together with about \$1000 worth of paper ready for market. The total loss will be from \$30,000 to \$40,000, on which there was only about \$4000 nsurance. A day or two previous to the fire the owners were making arrangements to in-

crease the insurance.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. The night engineer left the paper mill at ten minutes to 12 on Saturday night, with the fire properly secured. It originated in the basement of the grist mill, where the boilers were placed te run the grist mill. Since the fire a large quantity of grain has been taken out which fell to the basement, but it is almost worthless.

Political.

-Francis E. Shober has been once more nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the

Sixth district of North Carolina. -Hon. George P. Fisher refuses to be reckoned among the candidates for the United States Senatorship from Delaware, not that he loves Delaware or the Senate less, but because he loves his professional life in Washington

—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal asserts that the newspapers in Judge Lawrence's district oppose his renomination, on the ground, chiefly, that he has made more promises than there are offices. But it says it knows nothing as to the truth of the charge.

-The Cleveland Leader, summing up the Con-gressional possibilities in the next election in Ohio, gives the Republicans eleven districts, and the Democrats four, leaving four districts doubtful. All such golden anticipations, which are being indulged in extensively in the Northern States, are very pleasant, but whether they be realized or not depends much upon what Congress does during the present month. This is a little truth which it would be well for all concerned to bear in mind.

-Nearly complete returns for Congressmen from the First district of South Carolina give Whittemore 9504 votes and Dunn 1889. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,467 votes and the Democrats 11,018. The Charleston *News* says that many of the colored voters were disgusted with Whittemore and felt the disgrace he had brought upon them; and that the failure of the white voters to support Mr. Dann was in all probability, mainly due to the feeling that it is better to let Whittemore go back to Congress with all his sins on his head.

Incidentals.

-Hartford craves some English sparrows. -The Richmond Debtors' Relief Convention in Richmond was an absolute failure.

-A Boston paper explains that it intended to speak of "the prettiest theatre" in that city, and not "the bulliest," as the types got it.

-Chicago has a new Democratic paper, which starts off with an elaborate protest against negro suffrage. It is to be hoped that it will grow wiser as it grows older.

—A Portland paper reports that Wayne Mc Neoge has been appointed Minister to Tarkey, which will probably make Mr. McVeigh inveigh against the perversity of the types. -And now an Atlanta paper advertises as found "an elegant white lady's panier." Really,

this thing has gone quite far enough; it ought to -The drummer and fifer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, are each eighty-two years old. There is more uni-formity in their ages than in any other two

things connected with the company. -One of the fire-engine horses in Atlanta, Georgia, was sick the other day, and the boys employed another, leaving him in his place in the engine house when they were called out. After they had gone, Joe, the horse, became restless, and in a short time broke his halter and galloned off to the fire where he took his

place beside his mate and remained quite con-

-The Utica Herald relates that a large tree which had fallen and lodged against another hung over the crowd near the platform at the Steuben celebration on Wednesday, and that during the exercises some young men climbed a short distance up the slanting trunk. A gentleman who knew that the tree had been in that position for years requested them to come lown, which request they at once complied with. On Thursday the tree fell to the earth

with a crash. -The Quebec Mercury says:-"We are requested by the officers of the 69th Regiment to state that their ball and presentation of colors will take place on Tuesday, the 21st of June, when they hope to see all their friends origi-nally invited. It is particularly requested that all papers both in Canada and the United States will copy this notice." THE TELEGRAPH is not one of the papers both in Canada and the United

States, but we copy the notice.

—A Swedish farmer who was breaking land near Pacific City, Kansas, bared with a plough a huge log of antediluvian timber. research shows that an immense forest has at some former time been submerged, and now lies about fourteen inches below the surface. The trees are all lying in one direction, their tops toward the west. They are black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. There seems an inexhaustible supply, as experiments for miles round reveal them to the search.

-Short-horn cattle are valuable for their remarkable aptitude to fatten, the perfection of their form and the smallness of their bony structure giving them advantages over all others as beef cattle. No animal of any other breed can so rapidly transform the stock of any section around him as these bulls of the improved short-horned species. One of the character-istics of this breed is also their remarkable doci lity, and their indisposition to break through

confinement.
—Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H. President of the association of alumni of Norwich University, has sent out a circular saying that the reunion of the graduates of the University will be held in Northfield, Vt., on the 15th of July. These reunions are held once in five years, and all graduates and past cadets of the American Literary and Scientific Institute, the American Military Academy, and Norwich University, which last-named institution supplanted and absorbed the preceding ones, are members of the "Association of the Alumni and Past Cadets," and are invited to attend it.

-In the last six years, according to the official records, 4218 persons have been killed in Bengal by tigers, 1407 by leopards, 105 by bears, 174 by hyenas, and 3210 by other animals—boars, jackals, elephants, etc. Man has taken revenge by slaughtering 7278 tigers, 5663 leopards, 167 bears, 1338 wolves and 1100 other wild beasts in all 18,200 murderous animals for 13,400 human lives. Tigers are much dreaded, since one taste of human flesh makes them hungry for it ever after; one tiger has been known to devour fifty people in three years at Gharaghat, and one tiger in nine months of 1867 killed sixty-four persons

-A San Francisco paper reports that on the night of the 27th ult. the driver of a stage from Yo Semite to Stockton succeeded in overturning the stage, when going down a hill at a rapid pace, although the passengers had previously been assured that he could drive just as well when drunk as when sober. Fortunately the ring-bolt broke at 'once and the front wheels parted from the stage. The horses kept on their course for some distance, while the stage came to a dead halt, and the passengers managed to untangle and crowd ont of the coach. Several of them were badly bruised, but no lives were lost or limbs broken

CETY ETEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL SUPPLY.
ALL STEES,
ALL STEES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
OUTHING,
READY MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN
FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.
NO. 518 MARKET STREET.

A FOOD TREASURE FROM THE SEA.-Editors, physiconns, and newspaper correspondents in all parts of country seem to have investigated the merits of the SEA Moss Faring (made from pure Irish Moss or Carragesn) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experi mentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criti cism of numberless opicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor

It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, at No. 1415 Locust street. will be reopened in September next, improved and refitted. New and handsome furniture will be introduced,

designed to promote the comfort and health of the pupils, and to encourage sentiments of neatness and order. The corps of instructors will be enlarged. Several special branches of study will be added, and every department will be represented by the best procurable talent. Experienced lecturers have been engaged, and the regular class instruction in Natural Science will be supplemented by attractive experimental lectures. The institution will be under the charge of Edward Clarence Smith, A. M., from whom all information can be obtained,

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCEHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten-dollar spring suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON. BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

JUST THE THING FOR THE SEASHORE are the

SKELETON BANNOCKBURN SUITS, made by

> CHARLES STOKES, No. 834 ORESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. OASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.-The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL .- The fair and festival now being held at Horticultural Hall in aid of Beth-Eden Church, at Broad and Spruce streets, will close this even-There are still a number of articles on hand which can be obtained at reasonable rates.

BEWARE OF TOOTH POISONS vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, fragrant SOZODONT. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvellous.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.

Balance in monthly instalments.

O. F. Davis, No. 810 Chesnut street, RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Cheenu

NEW STYLE PICTURE.-The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Righth street. They must be

AUTER's celebrated Hair Dye, 50 cents a box. Also THE FRESHET.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Crockery,

It is supposed that if the present storm continues a day or so, that there will be another Freshet along the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. There are no indications as yet, however, except a slight rising in

We understand that volumes of water are passing over the dam at the Schuylkili Water Works, and large quantities of new, light Summer Goods are

> FRESH AT OAK HALL EVERY DAY.

And Our Prices are lower by twenty-five per cent, than the same goods are sold elsewhere,

> WANAMAKER & BROWN, The Largest Clothing House,

Oak Hall,

MEARRENEED. MILNE-CLYDE,-On Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkiss, FRANCIS F. MILNE to ANNIE E., daughter of Thomas Clyde, Esq.

The S. E. corner of Sixth and Market sta.

CARRYL,—Suddenly, June 9, 1870, WILLIAM H. CARRYL, in the 49th year of his age,
Funeral from his late residence, No. 1018 Walnut street, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Monday, the 13th instant. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. MAULL.-On the 5th instant, SAMUEL MAULL, in

The feld year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Schuyikill Hose Company and the Delaware Fire Company, and the Columbia and Samaritan Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 308 Bradford street. Interment at Philipathropic Cemetery. at Philanthropic Cemetery. RANK .- On the 8th instant, JOSEPH RANK, in the

63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 487 N. Sixth street, on Monday afternoon

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

No. 604 MARKET Street. OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PUR CHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf CEO, W. NIEMANN

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTAL balance of the season. OHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Howard said he would offer an amendment to the bill which had been agreed upon by both parties, which wends not grant to the Central branch any lands within the limits of Aebrasias, but all such lands would be given to the other company.

The bill was tinally taken up, and Mr. Sherman objected to giving the company even sections of lands.

Tas bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with smendments the built to extend the time for the completion of the railroad between Madison and Portage City, and the bill for the relief of Lucas, Dickinson, and other countries in the Stale of Lucas, Dickinson, and concerned the Senate resumed the counsideration of the Franking buil.

Mr. Brake corrected a misstalement of his remarks on the previous day. His position was that anless the built contained a proposition by which the Government shall pay the postage of Senators and Representatives he would vote against h.

Mr. Storrill (Vt.) advocated his amendment, continuing the franking privilege to the Kaccutive and Agricultural Departments, and to persons upon whom it has been apecially conferred by law; also to public documents of present or previous Congresses; and that all peutions shall be sent tree, and free newspaper circulation continued. He believed not a single collar would be saved by the abchiron of the franking privilege, as the department it was but taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another.

The abolition would necessitate an increase of the com-

another.

The abolition would necessitate an increase of the compensation of postmasters, because these officials could not be had at present rate of compensation. Unless they had the franking privilege many of them would have to throw up their offices. He would have petitions from the people sent free, as he expected in a year or two there would be an abundance of them asking repeal of the law now proposed.

posed.

Mr. Sumner then addressed the Senate. He said the bill proceed to abolish an old and time-honored system, and did not attempt to provide any means for attaining the original object of the system. It was destructive, not constructive, a raw, crude measure. The franking system enabled people to address their representatives, and be answered without cost, bringing the people and Government more closely together. It had diffused light through regions of the South long kept in ignorance by singers.

through regions of the South long kept in ignorance by slavery.

He proceeded with a history of the origin of the franking privilege in England, and eulogized Rowland Hill for his labors in reducing postage in that country, culminating in 1840 in penny postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, except in the cases of petitions to the Crown or to Parliament. After showing that the reduction in postage stimulated a vast increase in correspondence in England, as it also had in this country, he contended that the establishment of a uniform rate of one cent for a letter of half an onnee was entirely reasonable; and in a short time, with proper relief in other directious, would render the Post Office self-supporting. Any possible loss of revenue, however, from the change should not be considered when the infinite good from it is so apparent.

Making the estimate for 1871 with the rate of one cent, and assuming an increase in correspondence at only one hundred per cent, there would be a deficiency of \$15, 128, 452, from which should be deducted the illegitimate and extrinsic charges properly belonging to the Treasury. Considering these for one moment, you will see how small the deficiency will be. The Postmaster-General estimates the franking privilege to cost \$5,000,000, and by the sholition of the franking privilege to cost \$5,000,000, and by the sholition of the franking privilege all this postal matter will pay the ordinary rate, and thus contribute to the pratal service. Mr. Summer concluded his argument as follows:

Our duty is simple. It is to relieve the post office of present burdens, including especially the franking system and the expense of unproductive routes, while at the same time we establish a uniform rate of one cent. To these cardinal objects may be added others named in the bill introduced by me, especially the requirement of payment always by stamps, so as to simplify the accounts and to make peculation impossible; but the fundamental change is in the rate of postage.

Could my desires prevail, the Post Office should be like the common school, open to all, with this only condition—that the rate should be sufficient to guard against abuse. But this is accomplished by that now proposed.

Let the uniform rate be one cent, and you will witness a transformation. The power to frank, which is now confined to a few will practically belong to all, and letters will be multiplied in proportion—opening to the people an inexhaustible source of all good influences, whether of education, wealth, virtue, or happiness, while the Ropublic rises in the scale of civilization. Such a rate will be better than a mine of gold in every State; better than a band of iron for the Union; better than a fortress lowering on uncounted hill-tops; for it will be an angelic power. apparent.

Making the estimate for 1871 with the rate of one cent,

ing on ancounted infritops, the power.

And could this rate be extinded to international postage, its least service would be to our commercial relations. Beyond this would be an inconceivable influence on that immigration to our country which is a constant fountain of life, while it carried into the homes of the Old World the most seductive invitations to take part with us in our grest destinies. Republican ideas would be diffused and the rights of mangain new authority. Every letter from firesides among us, when read at firesides abroad, would be a perpetual proclamation of the republic.

abroad, would be a perpetual proclamation of the republic.

More than ever this change is needed now. It is essential in the work of reconstruction, which can be maintained only through the national unity. The very extent of our country, which is superficially urged as the apology for a high rate, is to my mind an all-sufficient reason for the proposed reform. Because our country is broad and spacious, therefore must distant parts be brought into communication and woven togother by daily recurring ties. Because our people are various in origin and language, therefore must they be enabled to commingle and become homogeneous. And lastly, because followitizens have suffered and been separated by terrible war, therefore must the Post Office become a good angel to quicken industry, to remove ignorance, to soothe prejudice, and to promote harmony. Riessed are the peacemakers, and in this company the Post Office properly reformed will take an injustrous place. ormed will take an illustrious place, House.

Continued from the Second Edition. The Speaker suggested that in a matter involving so nuch personal feeling the motion should be reduced to

Continued from the Second Edition.

The Speaker suggested that in a matter involving so much personal feeling the motion should be reduced to writing.

Subsequently the resolution was put in this form:—
Resolved, That W. Scott Smith, the reporter of the New York Enesing Post, be brought to the bar of the House to show cause, if he can, why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for libelious statements reflecting on the integrity of members of this House.

A discussion ensued, attended by a good deal of confusion and excitement, Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, and Butler taking the position that the proper course to be pursued was to refer the matter to a committee—a proposition that was strenously opposed by Messrs. Sargent and Woodward, who thought that the resolution ought to embrace all the reporters; by Mr. Eldridge, who thought it better te take them one at a time; by Messrs. Farnsworth and Scofield, who expressed the opinion ironically that the correspondents of the New York papers particularly, and of some of the Philadelphia and Westera papers, were very truthful and careful as to what they said affecting men's reputations; and by Mr. Bingham, who recalled similar cases in both houses. Finally the resolution was adopted without a division.

The Speaker laid before the House as a question of privilege a letter from Charles H. Porter, Representative from Virginia, relating the circumstances of an assault recently made upon him with murderous intent in Richmond, Va. by a person named Patrick Woods, alias Patrick Dooley made upon him with murderous intent in Richmond, Va. by a person named Patrick Woods, alias Patrick Dooley, and his detention, subject to the further order of the House.

The Speaker supposed that if a member of the House were nurdered it would affect him. (Laughter.)

The resolution was adopted, 126 to 46.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table—sea, 83; mays, 96. The vote was reconsidered—eas, 81; mays, 87, and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was re

at liberty to speak.
In response, Mr. Smith sent to the Speaker the follow In response, Mr. Smith sent to the speaker the lollowing communication:—
In regard to my first despatch, which appeared in the New York Evening true of Monday Jamed, 1870, the statements contained therein were based upon official documents which I saw. and the statements set forth in the despatch were identical with those contained in said documents, and the names mentioned is the despatch were the same as those contained in those papers and were used there in the same connection as in said despatch.

were used there in the same connection as in said despatch.

Second. Upon these statements being denied by Mr. Fitch in the House of Representatives, I called upon General B. F. Butler and conversed with him upon the subject, and asked him whether he intended to state in the House, when called upon to do so, that there was no evidence before his committee of investigation directly implicating Mr. Fitch.

At 23 P. M. Mr. Smith, correspondent of the Evening Post, stated in his response to the House that the information which he had given respecting Mr. Fitch he had procured from an afadavit before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. He caclined to state who exhibited the affidavit to bim, and finally the whole subject was referred to a select committee of five members. Mr. Smith was then discharged.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING ROOM WATER-COOLER AND RE-FRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisious, fruit, etc. Please call and examine. JACOB F. HAND, JR., Beta l Deput, marp No. 650 MARKET Street.

FIFTH EDITION HOMER, COLLADAY

MARKED DOWN HAVE THE

PRICES

Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits, etc., and are now offering them at

ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS

Than previously sold at this season,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.

1000 yards Cay Plaids for Children at 22c.

Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap.

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Call attention to their very complete and regularly

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

maintained stock of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES TURBENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,

CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC. NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DE-SIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

PLATED GOODS. REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor, Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware or all descriptions. [6 4 lm

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